ASSASSINATION - The Great Calamity

THE GREAT CALAMITY!

Improved Condition of Sec'y Seward.

NO HOPE OF HIS SON FREDERICK.

The President's Murderer Still at Large.

SIX PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE PLOT.

Only Two Performed Their Parts.

THE TERRIBLE EVENT IN CITY AND COUNTRY.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15—6:30 p. m.

CONDITION OF MR. SEWARD AND HIS SON.

The two Sewards remain about the same. No change can arise short of Frederick's life. The fragility of the injured nerves would not of themselves be fatal, but for the complications. It is the prostration the system has undergone from the nervous shock that is so dangerous. Another fracture was yesterday discovered of the other side of his jaw, but the physicians all agree that it matters materially vitally. The hemorrhage last night was overcome, but his pulse up to this time is remarkably strong and encouraging. A consultation of doctors was yesterday by the gentlemen visiting the bed after the first visit.

THE POPULAR FEELING.

By a common impulse everything was closed, and all the houses were shut. Every procession has been taken by the War Department to prevent the possibility of disorder, and the streets have been assuming the most solemnly quiet.

GEN. GRANT'S ARRIVAL.

Gen. Grant has this moment arrived, and is delighting them its services at Willards. Nothing has yet materialized more to intimate that the President is thought.

THE GRIEF OF THE PEOPLE.

The excitement, beginning last night with the announcement of Mr. Lincoln, continues without abatement. Groups of people were to be seen congregating in the street, and at every corner street. Intensely the sadness of some one who considered himself bereaved in having been so opportunely saved. Many a man, it thus, the sacred and unexpected manuscript rapidly passed from hand to hand, and was read with eagerness. Several papers were also published in the course of the night, which however were extremely agitated, and the material was made up from the telegraphic bulletins of offices, expressing agreement, with the deepest purpose of starting in some days when we shall have it in town as a publication fresh.

The feeling of the populace during the day has been one of the deepest and most intense indignation against the perpetrators of Mr. Lincoln's and Secretary Seward's attack, and many are remarks the utter impossibility of fully realizing as yet the vast magnitude of the great disaster to the Nation.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF MOURNING.

Early in the morning the city was draped in mourning, every hotel and almost every house displaying crape from the doors and windows. The newspaper offices on Pennsylvania Avenue were particularly conspicuous for their funereal decorations. The houses of several of the Foreign Ministers were also draped in crape. The display of crape, which was very large and only to attract from the engravers of the Government Printing Office, great ruffles were made into the shape of rosettes, and were given away, so far as we learned, to any applicant without charge.

THE SCENES IN HIBERO.

It is a remarkable fact that not the hardest of populace were seen upon the streets to day.

THE MURDERER'S HABITS.

Rumors of the capture of the murderer Booth have been in circulation frequently during the day, although nothing from the most trustworthy quarters, as yet to be confirmed. Intensely excited people still hold the belief that he still remains concealed in the city. Evidence has been taken all day at the headquarters of the Superintendent Detective of the Police, and yesterday and to-day two detectives have received the thanks of both of the President and Gov. Seward and family for the gain of Booth therefrom, since escaped, and not the slightest doubt. He and his accomplices in this have had the city at all, are known to have escaped across the Eastern Branch.

Several have been intercepted during the day, trains having been delayed here, in Baltimore and on the Northern Road, but in permitted, neither was a prisoner to have on city.

BOOTH'S ROOM AT THE NATIONAL.

I have visited the room, No. 228, at the National Hotel, which has been occupied by Booth. He occupies that house and secured other arrangements for his stay in the city. He has been absent from the room for several months, as stated. The room is in the fourth story of the house, fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue. On the bureau is a leaver pocket-book of RICHMOND manufacture, a cotton bosom, a linen cuff, and a pair of embroidered slippers. Also, a bowl among the drawers was one shirt, two pairs of drawers, several pairs of stockings, a suit of under wear, and an old programme of the Oxford Corner Dramatic Club, with the several shows of each person a member of the local company. A pair of black mustaches, positioned, marked J. Wilkes Booth, was in the pocket, was the only article of clothing remaining. Booth, which was locked, was searched with a key found, and the word "Booth" following the scenario of the Ford's Theatre. A large bowie knife was found on the floor, here in the washbowl, and near it a pair of boots unpolished. The room was in disorder, as if the apartment was one of hasty exit. The articles mentioned are the only ones in the room.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Booth is described by all who know him as one to be reticent, self possessing the suicide qualities of a gentleman.

THE ASSASSIN'S MOVEMENTS.

I have gathered full particulars of his movements for the greater portion of yesterday. As stated in the Tribune of this morning, he was at the Metropolitan Hotel on Booth. The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Morfit, on reading in his room, informed that he was not in, after which an earnest conversation was held between the three men, and after making inquiries as to the probable time of his return, and not finding Booth's acquaintances in the persons of respectable appearance, Mr. Morfit was requested to call. Booth's secrets visits from the room was reported to, who was rather slightly dressed, and had, on the occasion, a greatcoat of Southern fashion. This circumstance struck him as singular, and for some time was closely associated his thoughts. Notwithstanding this, he omitted to send the card by which they had been introduced to him to the room occupied by Booth, and left the hotel.

A gun, at about 11, he was noticed in the office of the hotel, and nothing remarkable was visible in his appearance. He was then quite unusually pale.

At about 4 p. m. a messenger boy presented at the counter of the office, and inquired of Mr. Morfit whether any letter had been left for him in his absence. He being answered in the negative, he seemed greatly disappointed, and with a curious air asked for a sheet of paper and an envelope. He was about to write, but when the thought seemed to strike him that some one entered this night overlook his letter, and, approaching the door of the office, he requested admittance. I should have stated that, when handed the paper and envelope by Mr. Morfit, the latter jocularly asked him if he had made a discovery adverse to duty. He replied that he replied, and said, "No, but I have worked hard enough to have made ten times the money."

On reaching the inside of the office, he immediately commenced his letter. He had written but a few words when he said earnestly, "Morfit, is it 4 o'clock?" "Four, and by Jupiter, it is 4 o'clock," replied Mr. M., "you certainly know what your is to-day, Wednesday, 5 to-day," he replied, and on being told continued writing. It was then that Mr. M. withdrew from the room, and not noticed the hurried manner of the man, which was entirely at variance with his usual. Booth, on completing the letter, he placed it in the envelope, and addressed it to Mr. Morfit, sealed and sent it to the latter from the office.

Booth, on receiving the letter, left the President's box at the Ford's Theatre, and, on reaching the box, he was noticed to have in his hand the letter, which he placed in the hands of the President's lady by Surgeon Gen. Barnes, killed by a shot, and was closed, and, on opening the letter, found it to be from Booth, and contained the following:

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I had not intended to have left home, and expected to have called on you this morning, but was prevented by business. The servant who was to have given you this letter informed me that you had called. I write this to say that I shall not be in the city to-day, as I have to go to Philadelphia to-morrow, and shall not return to-day. I am sorry to say that I am not well, and shall not be able to call on you. Please excuse me, and believe me to be your friend.

J. WILKES BOOTH.

Booth, after leaving the letter, left the house, and, on reaching the street, he was noticed to have a bundle under his arm, which he carried in front of him. He was seen to walk rapidly down the street, and was lost sight of in the crowd.

The letter was found to have been intended, and expressed a desire to shun the evident meanness exercised by soldiers. The soldier in the book of the land is perhaps the most maligned of all the unfortunate beings of the world. Booth's letter was found to have been intended, and expressed a desire to shun the evident meanness exercised by soldiers. The soldier in the book of the land is perhaps the most maligned of all the unfortunate beings of the world. Booth's letter was found to have been intended, and expressed a desire to shun the evident meanness exercised by soldiers. The soldier in the book of the land is perhaps the most maligned of all the unfortunate beings of the world.

A reasonable Colonel Minister, rather a frame of combination, who has recently returned from abroad says that the general and benevolent movements of our population fund of humanity, under any appellation, will be the greatest marvel among foreign nations.

His House. Until have been indefinitely in the Senate, and the Government to be true of artificial Mrs. Lincoln to express and deep sympathy in such her private residence her house as long as she may reside in Washington.

Quietist.

THE ASSASSINATION.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15—10 p. m.

Major-Gen. Dix, New-York: Official notice of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, was given by the Secretary of Department this morning to Andrew Johnson, Vice President, upon when the Constitution devolved the office of President. Mr. Johnson upon receiving this notice, rose and before the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, and assumed the high duties of his office with the most impressive solemnity and dignity.

The Cabinet of Secretaries of State, of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, of the Treasury, of the Attorney-General, and the Postmaster-General, have been requested to remain in office for the present, and they have consented to do so.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Inauguration of Vice-President Johnson.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1865.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock Vice-President Johnson took the Hon. Andrew Johnson, Vice-President of the United States, and Chief Justice Chase administered the oath of office in the presence of the Cabinet, Senators, Members of the Washington lights, and a large number of citizens. The following is the address:

WASHINGTON CITY, April 15, 1865.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln: Dear Madam—Please accept my sincere sympathy in the terrible affliction that has fallen upon you and upon the nation. Yours truly,

ANDREW JOHNSON

# THE GREAT CALAMITY!

Continued from First Page.

y, exclaiming "Revenge!" and again flourishing his dagger disappeared, crying, "I have done it!"

All started to their feet, and there being cries that the President was shot (the first intimation of danger was a call for a surgeon), the crowd exclaimed, "Secure the assassin!" "Hang him!" etc., etc.

Miss Laura Keene appeared on the stage, and with great self-possession implored the audience to be silent.

The President was seen to turn in his seat, and persons leaped upon the stage and clambered up to the box. His clothes were stripped from his shoulders, but no wound was at first found. He was entirely insensible. Further search revealed the fact that he had been shot in the head, as is described elsewhere. Major Potter, Paymaster in the Army, and Major Rathbone (the latter having been in the box), assisted by others, carried the President from the theater, the blood from the death wound falling upon the floor, stairway, and sidewalks as he was borne to the nearest house opposite, which was that of Mr. Uhr. Mrs. Lincoln was assisted in crossing the street with the President in a frantic condition, at the same time uttering heart-rending shrieks. She was attended by Miss Laura Keene and others. At the house, an army surgeon being at hand called for a small quantity of brandy, which was administered, and it was thereupon announced to the pressing and excited crowd that he was alive, and not dead, as Mrs. Lincoln, in her agony, insisted. It was then found that Major Rathbone had received a wound in the arm, which he had intentionally concealed to prevent excitement. He then fainted. The Surgeon General was sent for, and Drs. Hall and Stone also arrived.

An immense crowd had now assembled, but a strong military force arrived and guarded the entire locality.

Crowds now gathered in all parts of the city. Nothing was talked of but the murder of the President, of Mr. Seward, and of the members of Mr. Seward's family. Intense excitement was added to the already nearly wild masses by a rumor that Gen. Grant had been assassinated in the cars on route for Philadelphia and that Mr. Stanton had barely escaped with his life by being warned in time to exclude the conspirators from his house. (This is discredited.) It may be added that a person who was passing Mr. Seward's house saw the murderer mount his horse, pass up Fifteen-and-a-half-st., where Mr. Seward resides, and thence rapidly to H-st., where he disappeared.

The alarm of murder from Mr. Seward's house was frightful as the assassin passed out, and much space of time elapsed before pursuit was had. We forbear to give the name of one of the supposed murderers, about whom great suspicion gathers.

The long roll was beaten all over the city, and every avenue was at once guarded. Such a night of horror has seldom darkened any community. The indefinite dread which conspiracy inspires seized on the public mind, and suspicion, apprehension, and agony pervaded the people.

At the police headquarters it is understood that Mr. Hawk, of Laura Keene's troupe, has been held to bail to testify to the identity of the suspected assassin of the President, whom he is said to have recognized as a person well known to him.

## Proclamation of Gov. Fenton.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Saturday, April 15, 1865.

The fearful tragedy at Washington has converted an occasion of rejoicing over National victory into one of National mourning. It is fitting, therefore, that the 20th of April, heretofore set apart as a day of thanksgiving, should now be dedicated to services appropriate to a season of National bereavement. Bowing reverently to the Providence of God, let us assemble in our places of worship on that day to acknowledge our dependence on Him who has brought sudden darkness on the land in the very hour of its restoration to Union, Peace and Liberty.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the privy seal of the State at the city of Albany, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five.

R. E. FENTON.

By the Governor:

## The Booth Family.

John Wilkes Booth is the third son born in America of the eminent English tragedian, Junius Brutus Booth, whose strange career abroad and in the United States, whose alternate eminence and obscurity, and whose remarkable gifts as an actor are fully remembered at this day by the theatrical community, although he has been dead nearly 13 years. The quieter part of his life in this country was passed upon his farm in Harford County, some 30 miles distant from Baltimore, Maryland, and here, we believe, his children, several sons and daughters, were born. The oldest daughter died at an early age. The first son, J. B. Booth, jr., has been for many years a popular actor, recently appeared, in connection with his brothers, in a performance of "Julius Cæsar" at the Winter Garden Theater. The second son, Edwin Thomas Booth, is the distinguished and universally esteemed tragedian. John Wilkes—named after the British statesman, from whom the elder Booth's mother was lineally descended—is the third; and a fourth, Joseph, not associated with the theatrical profession, is at present residing in some one of the Southern States. Mr Booth's oldest surviving daughter is the wife of the well-known comedian Mr. John S. Clarke. His widow, with other daughters, resides with Mr. Edwin Booth, in this city.

The life and career of John Wilkes Booth, who is now only twenty-six years old, have been marked by few memorable incidents. He adopted the stage as a profession in 1856, making his first appearance in Philadelphia. Since then he has played various "star" and "stock" engagements, mostly in Southern and Western cities, with considerable success. His acting is said to have been mainly characterized by extreme impetuosity, violence and extravagance, although not wanting at times in the true and earnest feeling which is an attribute of the whole family. He has once or twice appeared before New-York audiences, but with only moderate success. It is stated that he has been personally very popular among his comrades; a fact which his determined disunion sentiments would not be likely to contradict, the vast majority of actors in this country, North and South, being either avowed or covert friends of the Rebellion. His habits, we are told, were always extremely irregular, and his dissipations so excessive as to interfere with his progress in his profession, which, indeed, he virtually abandoned about a year ago, having since devoted himself to speculations in the oil stocks of Pennsylvania.

Wilkes Booth has always privately appeared a courteous, intelligent and decorous young man, reserved and sedate excepting when stimulated by intoxication or the clash of partisan controversy, at which time his violence passed all bounds. We are assured that a rupture occurred not long since between him and his brother Edwin, who refused longer to countenance Wilkes's folly and madness, and peremptorily forbade his presence at the family home.

The incidents of the assassination have already been given in detail, with sufficient accuracy. Up to the present moment it is said that Wilkes Booth has evaded pursuit. It is not even positively known whether he has left Washington at all. The best informed authorities are of the opinion that if he escaped from the city, his course was toward the Upper Potomac which he may have crossed, near Leesburgh. In this event, or in case of his having reached the mountains near Harper's Ferry, it is possible that a long delay may intervene before his seizure is accomplished.

We learn from Boston that Edwin Booth, who had just terminated an engagement there, has declared to his grief and affliction that he will abandon his public career forever. There will be no occasion for such action. No community would be so cruelly unjust as to allow the stigma of Wilkes Booth's crime to tarnish the fame of so true and loyal a citizen as Edwin Booth. The intended engagement at the Winter Garden, which was to have commenced in a few weeks, will doubtless be relinquished; but Edwin Booth's friends will not consent to his sharing the odium or the disgrace which must be visited upon his wretched and unworthy brother.

## The City of New-York Mourning the Loss of a President of the United States.

Never within the memory of man was there such a spectacle presented to the world as that of Saturday in New-York, when news was received of the assassination of President Lincoln. But the day before all hearts were full of joy, all countenances gleamed with satisfaction, every banner was hung upon the outer wall in token of unfeigned delight at the success of the Union arms and the prospective speedy return of peace and prolonged happiness and tranquillity to the land—when this mighty current of popular feeling was suddenly met by the interposition of Providence of a shock so tremendous, so unlooked-for, so appalling, as to cause a transition in sentiment of the utmost violence and overwhelmingness. No one in the entire community could have been fully prepared to meet such an emergency; but so soon as the minds of men were even measurably conscious of the terrible calamity sustained by our nation, they at once commenced preparations to signalize the great national and private grief which had come to them. We have already given accounts of municipal action on this subject; also that of several other important public meetings and associations. We proceed with a brief allusion to the manner in which the fearful tidings were received by smaller meetings, and by individual men.

### NEW-YORK IN MOURNING.

Broadway, from Madison-square to the Battery, with many of the streets leading from it, presents, certainly, a most extraordinary phenomenon. Every building of any prominence that we remember, and very many also not so large as to be likely to attract the eye, is literally shrouded in the habiliments of grief. We cannot, in the present overflowing condition of our columns, undertake to particularize in our allusion to this matter. It ought to be enough to say that our principal thoroughfare is decorated with mourning emblems as if by the spontaneous and unanimous direction of those who abut thereon. And the remarks we make respecting Broadway are almost equally applicable to the other great streets, Bowery, Third, Fourth, Fifth and other avenues, while most of the public parks and squares are very appropriately and, indeed, elegantly dressed in black and white. The hotels, the City buildings, the Post Office, the Custom House, the theaters, the hospitals, the banks, the libraries, the newspaper offices, the armories, the shipping, the railway stations and cars—all—everything—is so decorated and trimmed with the insignia of mourning, as to profoundly and solemnly impress all who behold.

### ACTION OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Committee of the National Academy of Design met on Saturday and adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the Council of the National Academy of Design hear with profound grief of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the late beloved President of the United States.

*Resolved*, That we cherish a deep reverence for his great character and inestimable services to our country and to the cause of freedom throughout the world.

*Resolved*, That we devoutly pray Almighty God to save our country from disaster while suffering from the affliction of this base and cowardly murder, the natural fruit of treason and Slavery.

*Resolved*, That in respect for the memory of our late honored Chief Magistrate, the ceremony of the inauguration of the Academy Building and the opening of the exhibition be postponed.

Published by order,

T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Secretary N. A.

[Due notice will be given of the opening of the exhibition.]

### THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The following order has been issued by the Colonel of the 7th Regiment, revoking the order for the celebration on the 20th:

HDQRS. 7TH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y., New-York, April 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 9.—In view of the great calamity which has befallen the nation, in the death of its beloved Chief Magistrate, General Order No. 8 (for the illumination of the Regimental Armory and the celebration of recent victories) is hereby countermanded.

The Armory Committee will immediately drape the Regimental Armory and the Council Room of the Board of Officers with mourning, and the committees of the several companies are directed to drape their respective rooms with the usual emblems of mourning. By order of COL. EMMONS CLARK.

J. H. LIEBENAU, Adjutant.

We learn that it is highly probable the 7th Regiment will attend the funeral obsequies of the President at Washington.

### TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The armory of this regiment is profusely decorated with mourning emblems. The following order has been issued:

HDQRS. 22d N. G. S. N. Y., COMPANY C, New-York, April 15, 1865.

COMPANY ORDERS.—I. The Commandant with extreme sorrow announces to this command the death of the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

II. In view of the sad calamity which has befallen the nation and out of respect to the memory of the illustrious dead, the usual drill of the Company on next Wednesday evening will be postponed, and the Company meeting room will be appropriately draped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

III. Lieut. Tate will see that this order is carried into effect.

By order of WM. J. A. McGRATH, Capt. Com. Co. C.

R. PARDEW, First Sergeant.

### MEETING OF OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

A large meeting of officers of the customs of this port occurred at the barge office on Saturday afternoon, Mr. J. W. T. Van Riper, President, and Mr. G. C. Burdett, Secretary. Resolutions (to be found elsewhere in this paper,) were adopted expressive of the feeling of those present, in view of the death of the President, and it was voted to turn out *en masse* on the occasion of the funeral ceremonies to take place in this city.

### COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.

The County Volunteer Committee met on Saturday, and adopted the following preambles and resolution.

*Whereas*, The melancholy intelligence of the death of the President of the United States, and of the murderous attack upon Secretary Seward and his respected son, has this moment been received, and

*Whereas*, An event so startling, sudden, solemn and afflicting to the nation is well calculated to, and does awaken feelings of the most serious character, unfitting us for the consideration and transaction of public or private business; therefore

*Resolved*, That the committee do now adjourn.

### THE UNION LEAGUE.

The members of the Union League met in large numbers at their rooms in Union Square on Saturday evening, in pursuance of a call from the Executive Committee. Among those present were Gen. Burnside, Gen. Peck and Admiral Breese. The meeting was organized by the choice of Mr. C. H. Marshall, President, and Mr. Otis D. Swan, Secretary. Mr. John Jay offered a series of resolutions, lamenting the death of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary and Assistant-Secretary of State, and providing for the appointment of a committee to represent the club at the funeral of Mr. Lincoln, and after remarks by the Hon. George Bancroft, the Rev. Dr. Thompson and other gentlemen, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That in the great calamity which has so suddenly befallen not alone this Nation but the world, stricken with awe and overwhelmed with grief we recognize the hand of God, ... His Providence ... [illegible]

[illegible]

*Resolved*, That the blow thus finally struck at the nation should unite loyal citizens of every shade of party as did the first shot fired at Sumter ... [illegible]

[illegible]

*Resolved*, That this Club will, in accordance with the feelings with the grief of the nation and with what [illegible] may be the national practice, wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days; and that a committee of 13, with the President of the Club, be appointed to represent the Association at the funeral services in Washington.

*Resolved*, That this Club propose, on some early occasion, to appoint one of its members to commemorate in a discourse, the character and eminent services of the late President of the United States.

### TAMMANY HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Tammany General Committee met on Saturday evening at Tammany Hall, Mr. William M. Tweed presiding. Resolutions of profound regret at the death of the President, of support to the Federal Government, providing for draping the Hall in mourning, and for attendance upon the obsequies of the deceased, were severally adopted, and the meeting adjourned. The Hall is very heavily decorated with black and white.

The following are the resolutions referred to above:

*Whereas*, The General Committee of Tammany Hall, profoundly realizing the great calamity which has overtaken the nation in the heart-rending death of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, at the hand of an assassin, deem it fitting to place on record their estimate of the character and services of the illustrious deceased, and their convictions of the duty which this solemn event devolves upon our citizens; therefore

*Resolved*, That believing Abraham Lincoln, as a ruler, to have been governed by patriotic motives, honesty of purpose, and an elevated appreciation of the grave and responsible duties imposed upon him in the greatest crisis of our history—commanding in so great a degree the confidence of the loyal people of the nation—and exhibiting in the victories which had culminated in the downfall of the Rebellion, a wise, forbearing and magnanimous statesmanship, the exercise of which gave such hopeful promise of a speedy and perfect restoration of the national Union in the spirit and on the principles upon which it was founded, we regard his sad and untimely decease as a great misfortune to the whole country.

*Resolved*, That Tammany Hall pledges its unwavering support to the Federal Government in this hour of tribulation and grief, and in the future as in the past will deem it a lasting obligation to discharge those duties which are incumbent upon it as the head of the Democratic party, in such a manner as will best tend to the administration of the national authority throughout the entire area of our country.

*Resolved*, That the banners of Tammany Hall, and the [illegible]

of this committee be draped in mourning, as a testimonial of respect to the memory of the deceased, for the space of thirty days, and that the members of this general committee attend the solemnities connected with the obsequies of the deceased, under the direction of the city authorities, in a body.

### PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

In view of the general feeling, Mr. Superintendent Kennedy issued the following order:

New-York, April 15, 1865.

Capt. ——, Precinct ——:

In view of the calamity which has befallen the Nation, in consonance with the general sentiment of the people, all places of public amusement will remain closed until the burial of President Lincoln.

You will see that this regulation is observed within your precinct.

J. A. KENNEDY, Superintendent of Police.

But by the voluntary action of the several managers the foregoing order was needless. The only concert halls were mostly closed on Saturday evening, and many other public entertainments have been suspended or postponed.

### ACTION OF OTHER SOCIETIES.

The Cooper Institute Literary Class, the Theatrical Managers' Union, the Stock Operators, the Oil Exchange, the Broadway Association, the Navy-yard Ship Joiners' Association, the clerks of the Eighth Collection District, and several other organizations have held meetings and taken action consonant with public feeling on the present mournful and sad occasion.

### AIDS FOR THE DETECTION OF THE MURDERERS.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, neither of the assassins of the President and Secretary Seward had, up to last night, been apprehended. Col. Baker and his entire force, together with a detachment of detectives from the Metropolitan Police, have proceeded to Washington for the purpose of aiding in the discovery and arrest of the wretches, while the entire constabulary of the nation, may we not say every man in the nation, is by this time on the alert to detect and safely hold these destroyers of the country's peace.

### THE GERMAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A special committee of the above organization, the representative body of the German population of New-York, was summoned for Sunday ... Eloquent speeches in eulogy of the great author of the Emancipation Proclamation, and in bitter denunciation of the fell secession spirit to which Mr. Lincoln fell a victim, were made by ... F. Steinbrenner, A. ... Dr. Charles Kessman, Wolf von Gerndorff, Henry Hilbard, Gustavus Levy, and others. On motion of A. J. Dittenhoefer, the following committee was appointed to draw up appropriate resolutions and to act in conjunction with other bodies in arrangements for the funeral solemnities: A. J. Dittenhoefer, Wolf von Gerndorff, Henry Hilbard, Andreas Willmann, and F. Comlossy. The resolutions will be published hereafter.

## The Voice of the Pulpit.

It is safe to say that in every congregation in New-York yesterday the National bereavement was felt, deeply and sorrowingly, and from many of the pulpits there went forth words of great and profound ... God, with patriotic admonitions and warnings, that affected honor and dignity upon the clergy of the metropolis. We subjoin reports from many services of various sects held yesterday and on Saturday, and regret that our limited space compels us to forego the pleasure of allowing easily more room to reports of these and other Sabbath meetings. So far as we learn, all houses of worship were, despite the unfavorable weather, densely crowded with worshipers.

### TRINITY CHURCH.

The exercises in Trinity Church yesterday, although an occasion of ordinary festivity, partook strongly of the somber hue observable in the outer world. At the morning service, the choir opened with the anthem commencing, "Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us." The body of the Church was packed with an attentive congregation. Dr. Ogilby conducted the general exercises. Dr. Vinton, on ascending the pulpit, remarked that he had changed the discourse he had prepared for the day in consequence of the great calamity which had befallen the nation. His remarks were pertinent, full of pathos, and admirably adapted to the occasion. Many of the congregation were moved to tears. The burden of Dr. Vinton's remarks was directed to the lessons of the day, and he impressed upon his hearers strongly the fact that justice should be dealt out to the enemies of society at all hazards, and to that end the tenderer feelings of the heart must for the time be curbed.

### ADDRESS FROM BISHOP POTTER.

On Saturday the Rev. Bishop Potter issued the following address:

"DEAR BRETHREN: With a grief which I have no words to express, I appeal to you to offer up your prayers ... [illegible]

[illegible]

### ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

At the morning service yesterday, the Rev. Mr. O'Reilly said: To-day—Easter Sunday—the Church, having laid aside her somber weeds used during Lent, was decking herself in splendor to celebrate the glorious resurrection of our Lord from the grave, and the people, in a temporal sense, were rejoicing in the near approach of peace to our suffering country, when the appalling news is received that the head of the nation is struck down by the hand of an assassin. It causes a shudder and throws a pall over our celebration of the Lord's resurrection. May Almighty God give us fortitude to bear this last and greatest affliction!

## The Public Grief.

### IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 15, 1865.

All business is suspended.

The Corn Exchange passed resolutions of regret, and ordered the Exchange and its flag to be draped with mourning for ninety days.

### IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, April 15, 1865.

The excitement here over the terrible news from Washington is most intense.

The streets are filled with people, and the deepest sadness is depicted upon every countenance.

All over the city flags are flying at half mast.

All the public buildings, as well as newspaper offices, stores and hundreds of private dwellings are draped in mourning.

Business is at a stand-still.

Never was mourning so general or more heartfelt.

### IN PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Saturday, April 15, 1865.

Minute guns have been firing and bells tolling all day for the death of President Lincoln.

All business is suspended.

A mass meeting for prayer to Almighty God is being held this afternoon at City Hall.

The public buildings and private residences are draped with mourning.

Universal grief prevails over the awful event.